

Humanitarian Response to Emergency, Risk and Disaster

A young girl wearing an orange headscarf and purple pants stands in a flooded village. She is holding a small metal pot in her right hand. The water is murky brown and reflects the sky. In the background, there are simple, dilapidated buildings and laundry hanging on a line.

FREDERICK SPIELBERG: 18 November 2016
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1. The role of UN agencies
2. Lexicon of risk management
3. A history of lessons learnt
4. Current prospects



ISNA

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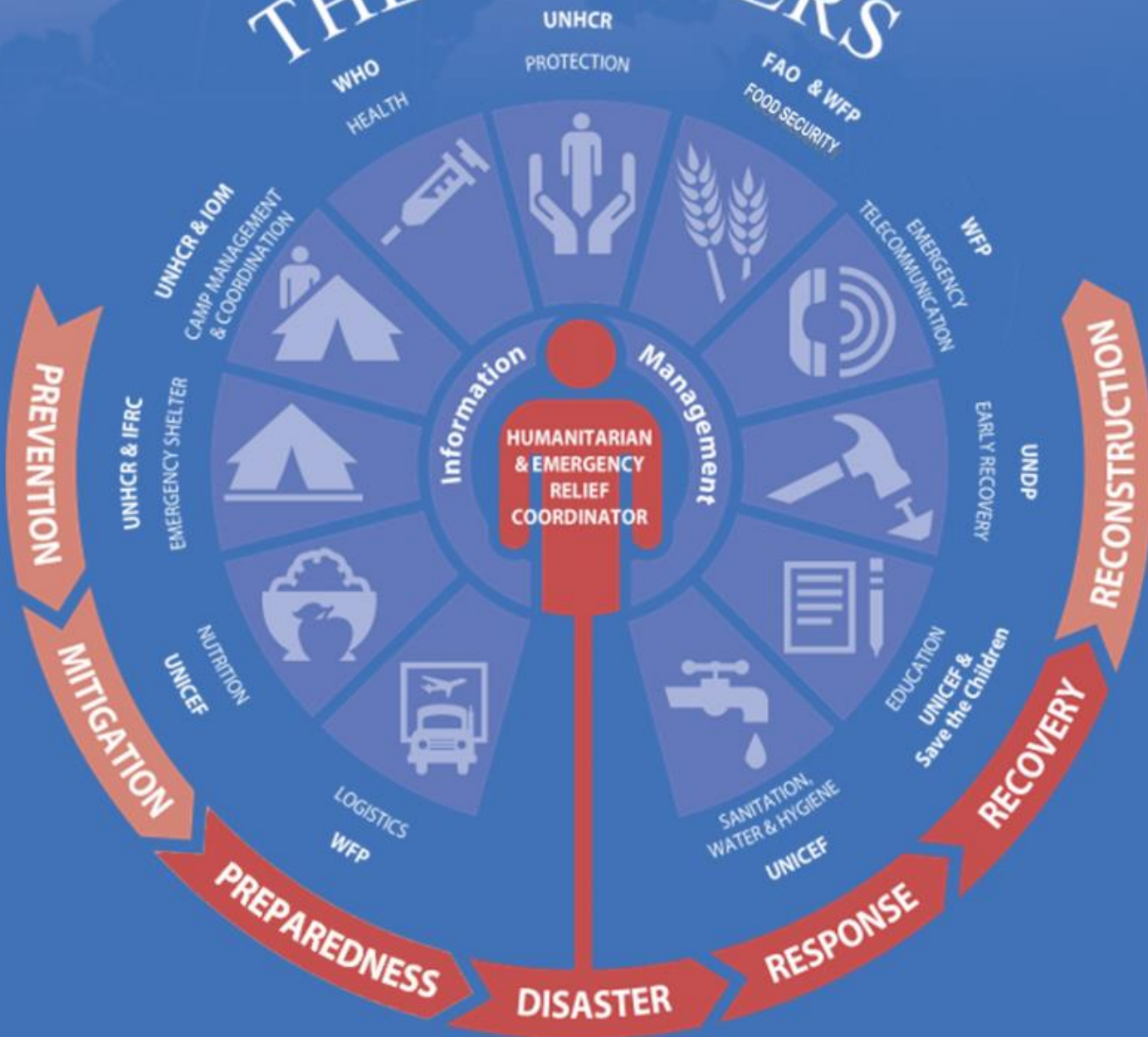
1. The role of UN agencies



Key UN Roles in Emergencies:

- WFP – food assistance
- WHO – public health
- UNHCR – refugees and IDPs
- UNICEF – children
- FAO – agricultural production
- IOM – logistics
- OCHA – coordination

THE CLUSTERS



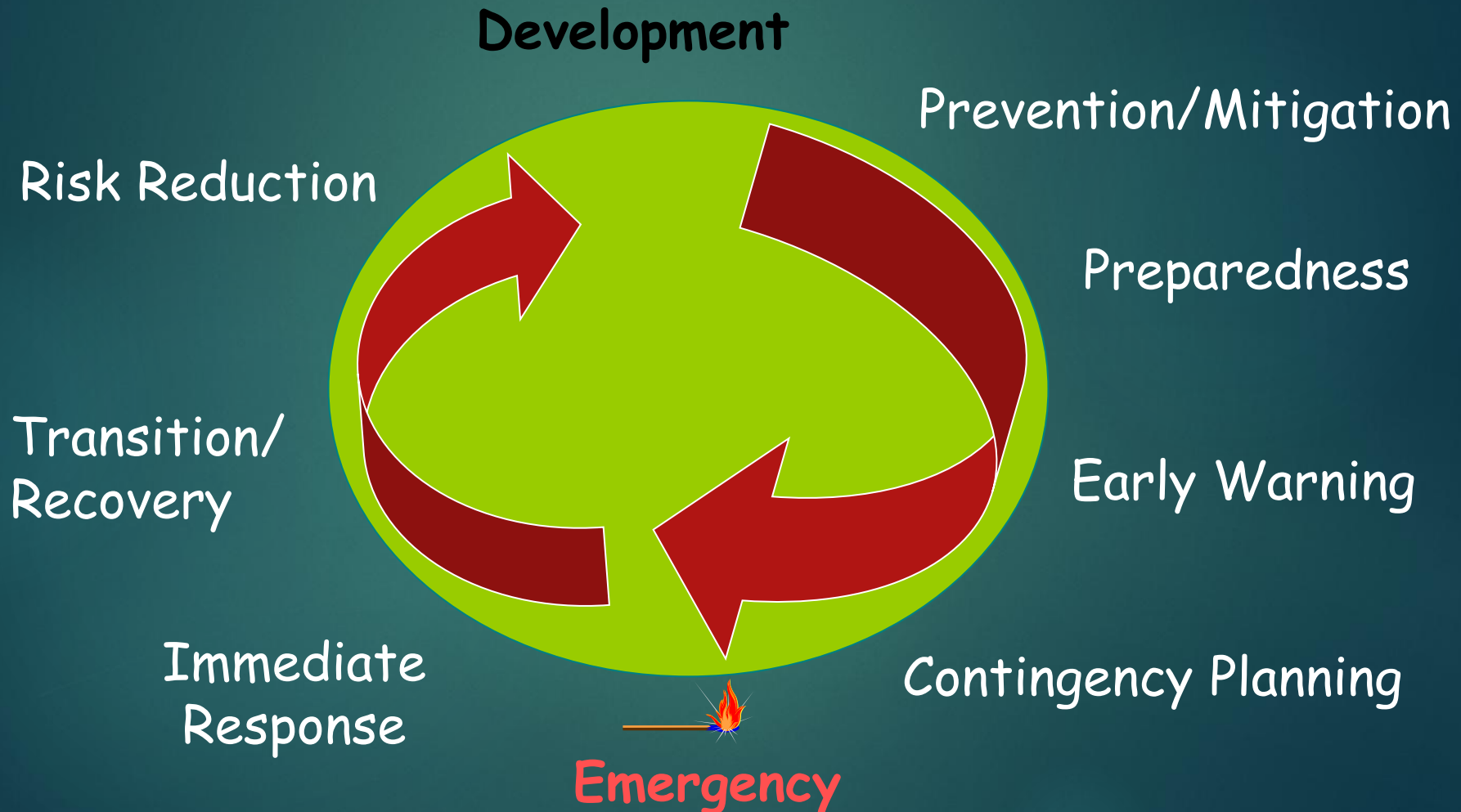
Emergency-Development Continuum

Emergency

Development



The Risk Management Cycle



International Strategy for Disaster Reduction



UNISDR

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

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GO

Connect and convince to reduce disaster impacts

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DISASTER = HAZARD ~~X~~ VULNERABILITY

**~~NATURAL DISASTERS~~
HAZARDS**

MAN-MADE HAZARDS

The third and final session of the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology Relating to Disaster Risk Reduction is taking place in Geneva this week. Click the picture to find out more.

**SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION**

**INDICATORS AND
TERMINOLOGY**

**WE ARE ONE: AFRICA'S
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
ANTHEM**

**UNITING NATIONS, PEOPLE
AND ACTION FOR RESILIENCE**

2. The lexicon of risk management



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Terminology



TERMINOLOGY ON DRR

UNISDR develop these basic definitions on disaster risk reduction to promote a common understanding on the subject for use by the public, authorities and practitioners.

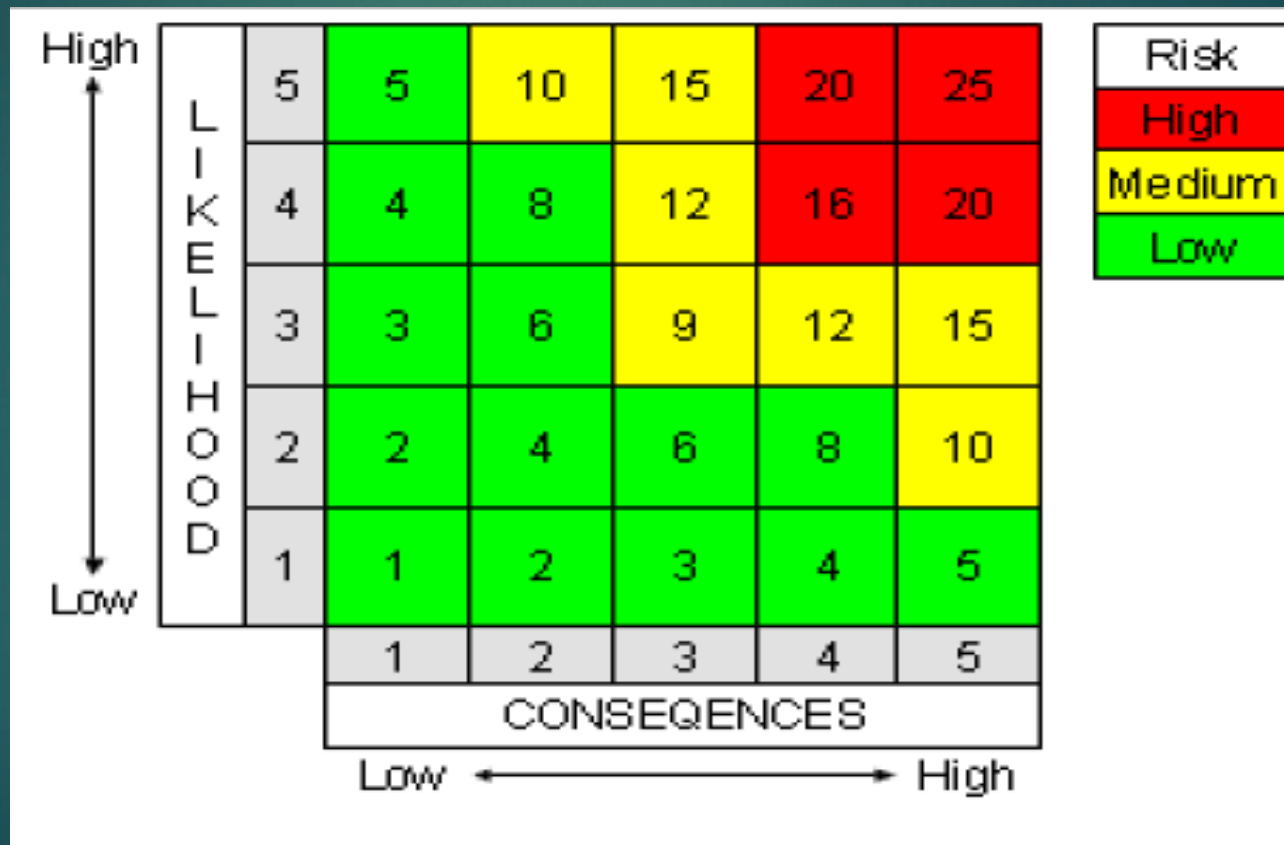
The terms are based on a broad consideration of different international sources. Feedback from specialists and other practitioners to improve these definitions will be most welcome.

The following terminology is based on the 2009 version. The terms are now defined by a single sentence. The comments paragraph associated with each term is not part of the definition, but is provided to give additional context, qualification and explanation. It should be noted that the terms are not necessarily mutually exclusive, and in some cases may have overlapping meanings.

UNISDR United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction	UNISDR United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction	UNISDR United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction	UNISDR United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction	UNISDR United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction	UNISDR United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
2009 ممنوعات الأستراتيجية الدولية للحد من الكوارث عن الحد من مخاطر الكوارث	2009 UNISDR 减轻 灾害 风险 术语	2009 UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction	2009 UNISDR Terminologie pour la Prévention des risques de catastrophe	2009 UNISDR Терминологический гlossарий По снижению риска бедствий	2009 UNISDR Terminología sobre Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres
Arabic	Chinese	English	French	Russian	Spanish

Risk:

The combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences.



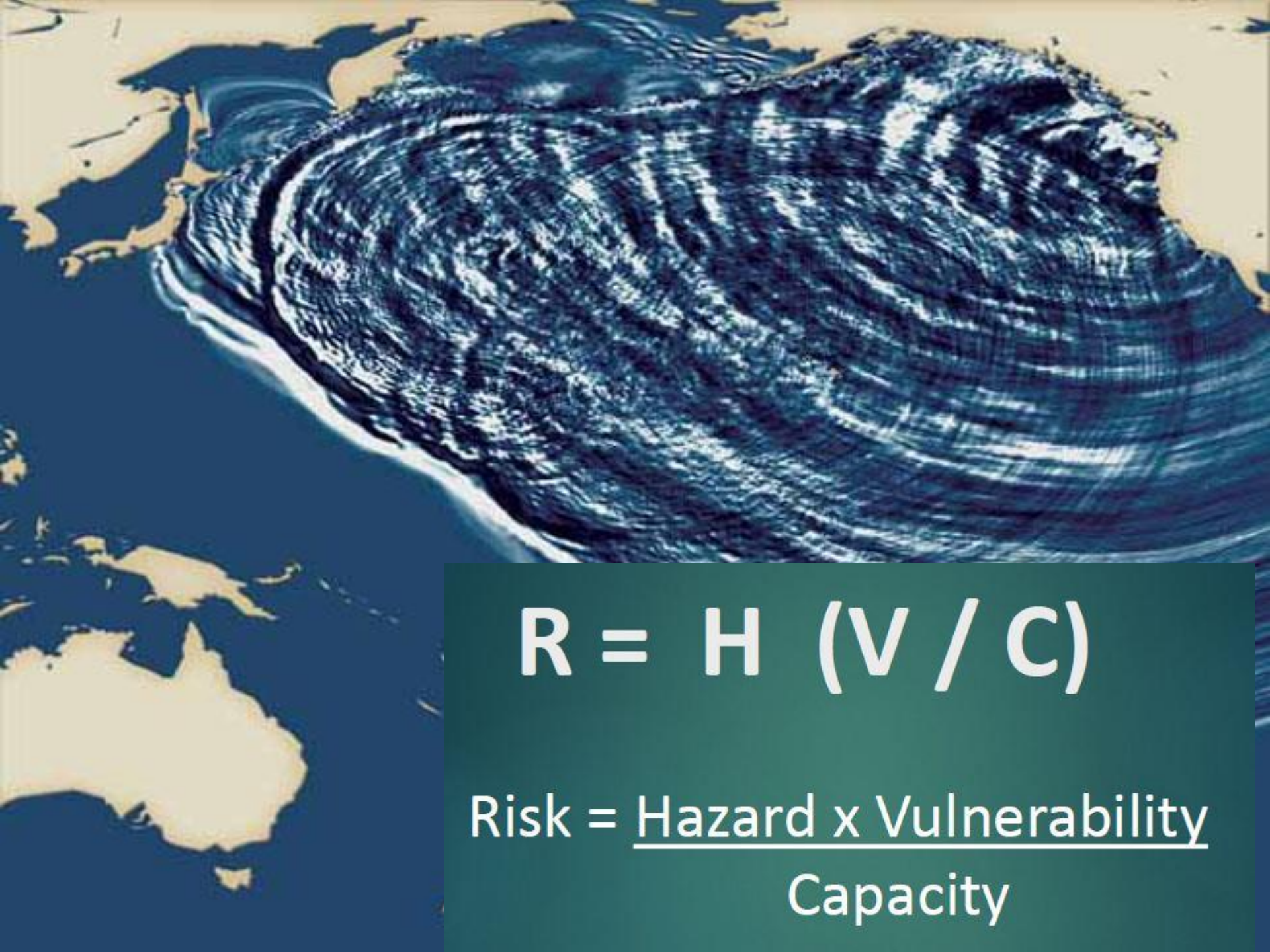
2009 UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction



Hazard - A dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.

Vulnerability - The characteristics and circumstances of a community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard.

Capacity - The combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within a community, society or organization that can be used to achieve agreed goals.



$$R = H (V / C)$$

Risk = Hazard x Vulnerability
Capacity

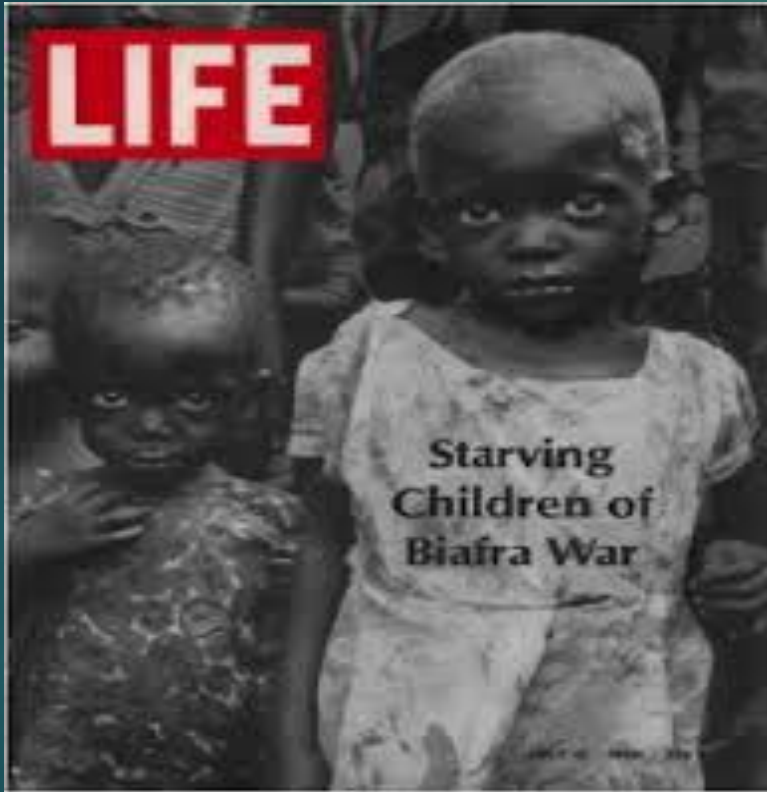
3. A history of lessons learnt



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Biafra - 1967



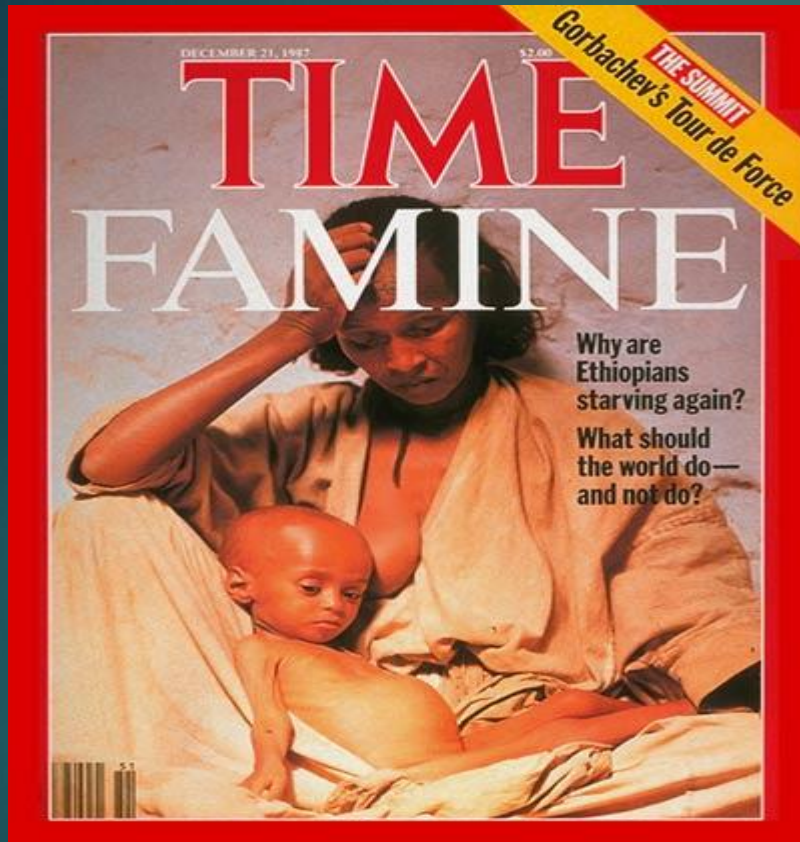
The Power of the Mass Media.

Bangladesh - 1971



ORS is added to the response tool kit.

Ethiopia - 1974



Poor risk management has political consequences.

Guatemala - 1976

**LOCATION OF GUATEMALA
EARTHQUAKE: FEBRUARY 4, 1976**



Support Local Efforts – “Do No Harm.”

The Sudan – 1980s



Direct Negotiation with Rebel Groups in CHEs.

Rwanda - 1994



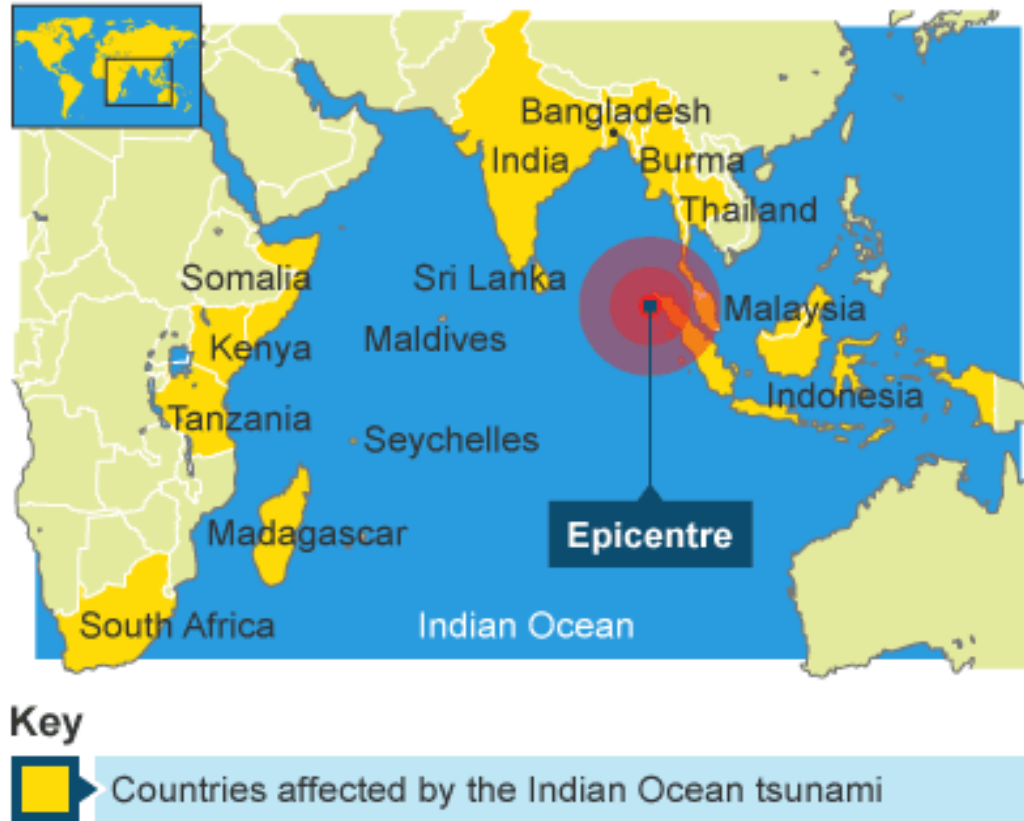
Minimum Response Standards (SPHERE).

Central America - 1998



Development models contribute to vulnerability.

Indian Ocean tsunami - 2004



Humanitarian Reform and early warning systems.

Haiti - 2010



Business continuity, cluster failure, and
“unintended consequences.”

4. Current prospects for risk management



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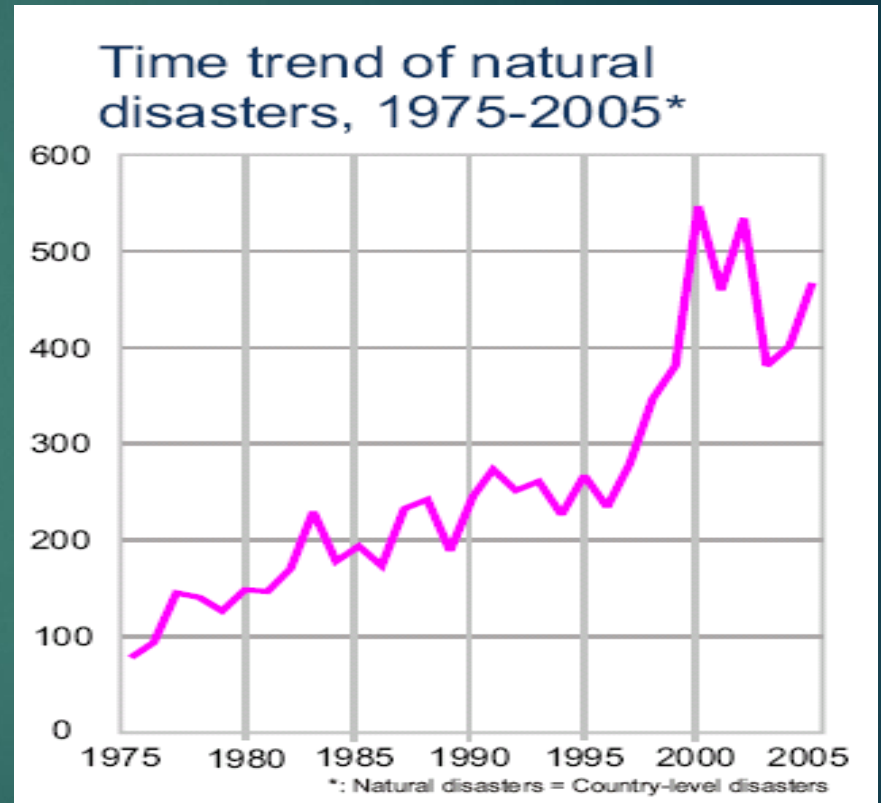
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Disaster Trends

CAUSES:

- Climate change
- Population growth
- Urbanization
- Social disparities
- Demographic changes
- Epidemiological profile

Number of natural disasters per year



Source: ISDR

Merci.

